(c) Broadly the reasons for the uptrend in prices in the current year are:

(i) high growth of monetary variables, mainly because of strong build up of foreign exchange reserves;

(ii) production shortfalls in 1993-94 in sugar, cotton, jute and groundnut causing short-term supply imbalances leading to sharp rise in their prices;

(iii) spill over effect of administered price increases in wheat, rice, sugar and energy inputs in later months of 1993-94;

(iv) cumulative impact of large increases in minimum support prices continuously for the past three years has resulted in higher primary product prices and produced upward pressures on the wage goods.

(d) Some of the important measures taken to contain inflation in the current fiscal year are:

(i) Releases of foodgrains from public stocks through open market sale by Food Corporation of India.

(ii) Placing import of sugar on OGL at zero duty.

(iii) ensuring sugar availability for PDS by improting nearly 10 lakh tonnes at zero duty.

(iv) Allowing import of palmolein oil under OGL.

(v) Importing 1.07 lakh tonnes of palmolein oil for supply to consumers through PDS.

(vi) With effect from March, 1995, allowing import of major edible oils under OGL at reduced import duty of 30 per cent.

(vii) Allowing cotton import under OGL at zero duty.

(viii) Placing a cap on Central Government's borrowings from the RBI through the issue of ad-hoc Treasury Bills and containing monetary growth through a series of measures including raising of CRR and sale of Government securities by the RBI.

Presumptive Tax Scheme

2297. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govt's attention has been drawn to a report in the "Times of India' dated the 10th March, 1995 that the Income Tax Department in Delhi has sought the assistance of cable operators in popularising a presumptive tax scheme according to which they could pay Rs. 1,400/- as income tax by 31st March by which their tax liability, during the current financial year, would be deemed to be completed;

(b) if so, the estimated revenue expected and expenditure incurred on the staff for the purpose by Government during the current financial year; and

(c) the total number of them expected to be covered by this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revenue realised till 21.3.95 from the Presumptive Tax Scheme is Rs. 23.28 crores, as against Rs. 27.53 crores for the Financial Year 1993-94. It is expected that the revenue for the current year will be more than that of the last year. As no extra staff have been employed but only the existing staff are used for the purpose of this scheme, there is no additional expenditure involved on account of staff.

(c) Till 21.3.1995, 1.66 lakhs of persons have paid tax under the scheme, as against 1.96 lakhs for the Financial Year 1993-94. It is expected that the number of persons covered by the scheme during the current Financial Year will be more than those covered last year.

UTI Master Equity Plan

2298. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 2055 given in the Rajya Sabha on 20th December, 1994 and state:

(a) the schemes listed and traded in stock markets;

(b) which are the ten schemes that have crossed the lock in period and the details thereof, scheme-wise;

(c) what had been the net asset value of Master Equity Plan 91 during the end of each lock-in period, year-wise;

(d) what had been the highest Net Asset Value and the lowest value of net asset after the lock-in period;

(e) how much of UTI Master Equity Plan 91 amount got involved in the stock scam; and

(f) whether any steps are being taken to ensure that amount involved is recovered and pumped into the UTI MEP 91 Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) The Seven schemes of UTI which are listed on stock exchanges are (1) The Mastershare, (2) Unit Growth Scheme 2000, (3) Unit Growth Scheme 5000, (4) Mastershare Plus, (5) Mastergain 892, (6) Mastergrowth and (7) Grandmaster.

(b) The details of the schemes that have crossed the lock-in period are at statement (*see* below).

(c) The net asset value of Master Equity Plan 91 at the end of the lock-in period i.e. 30.3.94 was 33.94.

(d) The highest and the lowest net Asset Value after the lock-in period were Rs. 41.92 and Rs. 29.36 respectively.

(e) No amount of this scheme was involved in the stock scam.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Schemes which have Crossed Lock-in

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Nature	Launched During	Lock-in Crosse
1.	Growing Income Unit Scheme (ii)- 1989	Closed-end Income	Nov. 1989	Jan. 1993
2.	Growing Income Unit Scheme - 1990	"	Jan. 1990	Jan. 1993
3.	Monthly Income Unit Scheme with Bonus & Growth, 1990	"	April 1990	July 1993
4.	Monthly Income Unit Scheme with Bonus & Growth (ii), 1990	"	Nov. 1990	Feb. 1994
5.	Monthly Income Unit Scheme With Bonus & Growth, 1991	"	April 1991	July 1994
6.	Growing Monthly Income Unit Scheme, 1991	"	Oct. 1991	Dec 1994
7.	Unit Growth Scheme 2000	Equity, Growth Closed-end	Sept. 1990	Jan. 1993
8.	Master Equity Plan 1991	Tax Saving	Feb 1991	April 1994
9.	Mastergain 1991	Equity Growth Closed-end	April 1991	July 1994
10.	Unit Growth Scheme 5000		Sept 1991	Jan. 1994

Debt Recovery Tribunals

2299. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Debt Recovery Tribunals (Banks and Financial Institutions) were instituted by Government in the country;

(b) the date of institution of each tribunal, location and jurisdiction and other details including the number of cases pending before each tribunal and also cases disposed of by them, year-wise and tribunal wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the